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**List of princes
in Ljubech Synodikon**

Kyiv, October 2013 – September 2015

Notes for the readers

This document contain shortened english version of my work. It can be freely downloaded from my personal site, from HTML version of work, by URL [www.M-Zharkikh.name/en/History/ LjubechListPrinces.html](http://www.M-Zharkikh.name/en/History/LjubechListPrinces.html) HTML version can be slightly modified and corrected. There are large-scale images available in HTML version. This document contain only low-res images.

Full russian version:

[www.M-Zharkikh.name/ru/History/ LjubechListPrinces.html](http://www.M-Zharkikh.name/ru/History/LjubechListPrinces.html)

Full ukrainian version:

[www.M-Zharkikh.name/uk/History/ LjubechListPrinces.html](http://www.M-Zharkikh.name/uk/History/LjubechListPrinces.html)

This version of document created 23 September 2015.

Ljubech synodikon – pious list, which was written in Anthony's Monastery in the town of Ljubech (now – Chernihiv region). As stated in our [previous article](#), the bulk of the list was rewritten about 1753 from the materials received, in our opinion, from Chernigov episcopal.

Third logical partition Ljubech synodikon contain list of princes. To this list we give the abbreviated name of "list of Princes in Ljubech synodikon" (LPLS). This title – the objective and does not contain any assumptions as to the origin and destination of the list.

This article focuses on the study of sources in this list. It contain only abstract, full text available in ukrainian or russian versions.

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Historiography

List of princes aroused the greatest interest to researchers, and when they talk about Lyubech Synodikon often have in mind a list of princes. Consider the works devoted to the study of the list as a whole, all of its positions.

We discuss the works by G. A. Miloradovich (1860, 1871), Filaret Gumilevsky (1863, 1874), Nicholas Kvashnin-Samarin (1873), R. V. Zotov (1892), L. V. Voytovych (2000).

The biggest drawback of previous studies on the LPLS is a priori nature of certain assumptions underlying the research.

This is an abstract of section. Full text available in ukrainian / russian version.

The objectives of source study

The biggest problem research LPLS – is the lack of source analysis of the text.

So, before we use any text for genealogical and / or historical reconstructions, we have to find out the extent to which the text can be a historical source. To do this, answer the following questions:

1. When the text was written?
2. Which historical period covers the text?
3. Where the text was written?
4. Which geographical area covers the text?
5. What are the sources used in the preparation of the text?
6. How competent was the author of the matters about which he wrote?
7. What was the purpose of writing the text?
8. What are the methods of treatment of sources available to the author to achieve his goal?

9. What are the structural parts of the text? (And further questions 1 – 8 for each part).

We consider LPLS in terms of these issues, and then try to answer the integral question – can we consider this text historical source (and if so – a source for what issues).

Text of the list

In order to evaluate historical sources, it is necessary first of all to study the text. Therefore, I am not going to invent anything new, and following R. V. Zotov, split LPLS text as headings, which will go after various considerations. I note that the breakdown of the list for the article does not coincide with a breakdown R. Zotov nor L. Voytovych.

The findings used the following notation:

- Digit (1) and **green background** – marked person, the identification of which is not in doubt.

- Digit (2) and **yellow background** – marked person, the identification of which is possible thanks to a simple, plausible assumption.

- Digit (3) and **red background** – marked person, the identification of which requires complex, improbable assumptions.

- Digit (4) and **orange background** – marked person, known only from the LPLS.

This is an abstract of section. Full text available in ukrainian / russian version.

N 1 – 4

Remember, Lord, Grand Prince of Chernigov, Kiev and other

1. Grand Duke Konstantin Mstislavovitch Chernigov, created the Church of St. Saviour, and his Duchess Anastasia

...

Conclusion: **a unanimous suggestion can be taken (2).**

...

4. Grand Duke George of Kiev in monks Gabriel Vsevolod

...

Conclusion: **Recording can not be explained (3).**

This is an abstract of section. Full text available in ukrainian / russian version.

N 5 – 11

5. Great Prince Alexander Kiev

...

Conclusion: **Recording can not be explained (3).**

...

**11. Grand Prince Svyatoslav of Chernigov,
in monks Gabriel and his princess Catherine**

...

Conclusion: Recording can not be explained (3).

This is an abstract of section. Full text available in ukrainian / russian version.

N 12 – 15

**12. Grand Prince Yaroslav of Chernigov,
in monks Basil, and his princess Irina**

...

Conclusion: we can assume that it is Prince Yaroslav Vsevolodovich (+1198) (1).

...

**15. Grand Duke Konstantin Olgovich Chernigov
and his sons, Davyd, Alexander and Hleb**

...

Conclusion: Recording can not be explained (3).

This is an abstract of section. Full text available in ukrainian / russian version.

N 16 – 24

**16. Grand Prince of Chernigov Pachomius Gleb
and his Duchess Anastasia**

...

Conclusion: Recording can not be explained (3).

...

**24. Grand Prince Svyatoslav Vsevolodovich of Chernigov
and his Princess Mary, and their son Boris**

...

Conclusion: Svyatoslav Vsevolodovich Olgovich (1).

This is an abstract of section. Full text available in ukrainian / russian version.

N 25 – 31

25. Grand Prince Mstislav Fedor Glebovich

...

Conclusion: identification may be taken (1).

...

31. Grand Prince of Chernigov Leonty, who left 120 000 the people and adopted the angelic image of Basil

...

Conclusion: known only from the LPLS (4).

This is an abstract of section. Full text available in ukrainian / russian version.

N 32 – 50

32. Monk Prince Theodosius

...

Conclusion: known only from the LPLS (4).

...

50. Prince George Kursk and his son Prince George

...

Conclusion: known only from the LPLS (4).

This is an abstract of section. Full text available in ukrainian / russian version.

N 51 – 62

51. Prince Fedor Mstislavovitch Novgorod and his princess Matrona

...

Conclusion: Recording can not be explained (3).

...

62. Duke Sergei Alexandrovich, murdered by the Tatars

...

Conclusion: known only from the FCN (4).

This is an abstract of section. Full text available in ukrainian / russian version.

N 63 – 72

63. Prince Dimitri of Kursk, his princess Theodora

...

Conclusion: known only from the LPLS (4).

...

72. Prince Konstantin Obolensky, who was killed by Lithuanian

...

Conclusion: Undoubtedly, this is the prince of the chronicle records in 1368 (1).

This is an abstract of section. Full text available in ukrainian / russian version.

N 73 – 81

73. Duke Michael Pronsky, who was killed by his brother

...

Conclusion: Unknown Prince mentioned only in the LPLS (4).

...

81. Grand Duke John Skirgailo

...

Conclusion: Prince Skirgailo Olgerdovich (1).

This is an abstract of section. Full text available in ukrainian / russian version.

N 82 – 87

82. Prince Michael Evnutevich

...

Conclusion: undoubtedly, Prince Michael Evnutevich (1).

...

87. Prince John Olgimontovicha and his Princess Agrippina

...

Conclusion: the undisputed Prince Ivan Olgimontovich (1).

This is an abstract of section. Full text available in ukrainian / russian version.

N 88 – 95

88. Prince Andrei Obolensky

...

Conclusion: this prince can not be identified (3).

...

95. Prince John Stanislav

...

Conclusion: Unknown Prince mentioned only in the LPLS (4).

This is an abstract of section. Full text available in ukrainian / russian version.

N 96 – 105

96. Prince Simeon Vyazemsky, his wife's mother Princess Anastasia

...

Conclusion: Prince can not be identified (3).

...

105. Prince John Sonsky, adopted monastic rank, his princess Eupraxia

...

Conclusion: Unknown Prince mentioned only in the FCN (4).

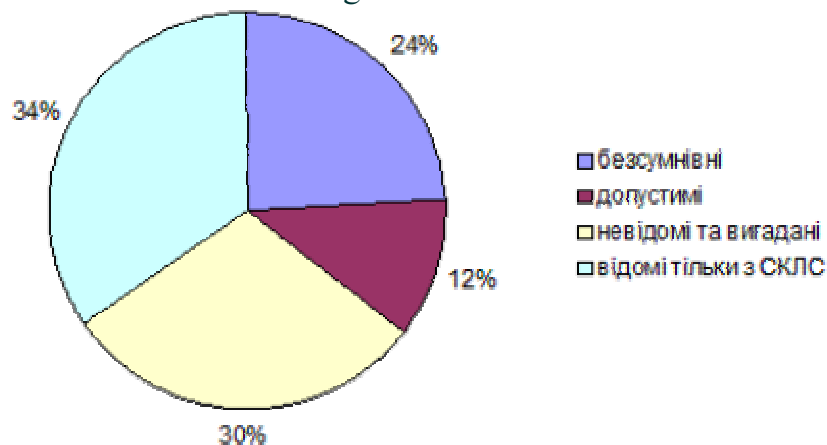
This is an abstract of section. Full text available in ukrainian / russian version.

Instead of conclusions

We will not knowingly introduce a class of princes and marked out their different colors. It's time to enjoy the fruits of our analysis.

Group of princes	NN in list	Count
(1) doubtless	6. 9. 12. 17. 21. 22. 24. 25. 30. 46. 47. 49. 59. 66. 69. 70. 72. 75. 76. 81. 82. 84. 85. 87. 90	25
(2) permitted	1. 2. 3. 20. 23. 60. 61. 67. 71. 78. 86. 100	12
(3) the unknown and fictional	7. 8. 4. 5. 11. 13. 14. 15. 16. 18. 19. 26. 29. 43. 51. 74. 77. 79. 80. 83. 88. 89. 91. 92. 93. 96. 97. 98. 94. 99. 103	31
(4) known only from the LPLS	28. 31. 32. 27. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 44. 45. 48. 50. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 63. 64. 65. 62. 68. 73. 95. 101. 102. 104. 105	36

And now from the table draw a diagram:



Distribution of LPLS princes by grade reliability

We see that the princes, which identification are not in doubt, make up only a quarter of overall count. Even if we add them princes "podlejszego gatunku" (of the

wordt sort) (2) – and then the total number reaches only a third. Two-thirds of the list make up the princes of the 3rd and 4th grade.

What kind of **historic** information can be taken from this – God forgive me! – "source"? Conclusion absolutely clear – none. List of princes Ljubech Synodikon does not bear any bit of new information about the known princes (1); for the princes of groups (2 – 4) information from the list can not be linked to any certain person, so it should not be included in subsequent scientific reasoning. On the contrary, the very existence of these princes and their identification is still to be confirmed by others, the best sources.

Synodicon Vvedensky church Kiev-Pechersk Lavra [Lavra Almanac, 2007, vol. 18] contains text that is very close to the LPLS, but 100 years earlier. In connection with the emergence of a new source plan of future research has changed. We will first go through the text Vvedensky Synodikon the scheme tested on Ljubech Synodikon, and then look at the list of princes in two copies. Therefore, this section is called "Instead of conclusions" – a decisive conclusions we will do after the completion of the planned works.